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Linguocultural aspect of foreign language words of youth jargon

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the problems of analyzing the composition of modern youth jargon. The article outlines the specificity of youth jargon among other socialists of the modern Russian language, gives a description of internal and external borrowing as part of the vocabulary of youth jargon, describes their structural and semantic features.

Keywords: jargon, youth jargon, borrowing, internal borrowing, external borrowing, foreign language word.

1. INTRODUCTION

An analysis of modern works on lexicology, semantics, semasiology, sociolinguistics, linguoculturology, devoted to the study of various aspects of the formation and functioning of individual lexico-phraseological subsystems within the Russian national language, shows that the changes that have occurred in the Russian language over the past decades have naturally led to transformations in systemic organization of the Russian language (see the works of E. A. Zemskoy, L. P. Krysin, O. B. Sirotinina, N. S. Valgina, L. A. Kapanidze, O. P. Ermakova, I.A. Sternin, O.V. Zagorovskaya, G.A. Zolotova, M.A. Gracheva, etc.). From the point of view of O. V. Zagorovskaya, at the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st centuries the typology of varieties of the Russian national language, distinguished by their social base (social circle of speakers), undergoes significant changes. First of all, transformations affect the quantitative composition and the basic system that form the characteristics of such forms of the national language as vernacular, social and territorial dialects, in relation to the literary language (for more details, see [7, p. 96]). A special place among social dialects is currently occupied by youth jargon. Youth jargon as a special subsystem as part of sociolects existing in the newest period of development of the Russian language has come a special way, the beginning of which is associated with the "special language of seminarians and gymnasium students" ([for more details see: [1, p. 17]). Among the many definitions of the linguistic concept "youth jargon" existing in modern Russian studies, there are such interpretations of this term that take into account the most significant linguistic and extra linguistic characteristics of the analyzed phenomenon. Compare: "Youth jargon is a special sublanguage as part of a nationwide language, used by people aged 14 to 25 years in easy communication with peers. Youth jargon is characterized by both a special set of lexical units and the specificity of their meaning. Carriers is a sociodemographic group in the composition of the people, which unites, first of all, age" [13, p. 28]. Studies show that up to 50% of new language units in youth jargon appear as a result of borrowing. N.S. Ivanova believes that vocabulary and phraseology borrowed from other languages makes up 12% of the total number of slang units, while internal borrowing forms 36% of the youth slang [8, p. 8-9]. Our study generally confirms the data of the named scientist, although recently there has been an increase in the influx of new words borrowed from other languages. In the present work, we refer to the so-called direct borrowings as external borrowings, i.e. such verbal signs, which in the jargon discourse, being units to one degree or another graphically and spelling mastered in the Russian language, are used in the same meaning as in the source language (direct borrowings are delimited by us from units representing wordderivative derivatives, which were formed from foreign-speaking root morphemes). According to researchers, youth's interest in a foreign word is due to the desire for isolation, on the one hand, and the

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desire to show maturity and significance in everyday life. According to E. A. Razumovskaya, who analyzes the use of Anglo-Americanisms in youth speech, such words give the young man's behavior a special style that is expressive and self-asserting (cf.: "a foreign word is associated with bookishness, book culture, book style coloring, education, intellectuality, that is, it is a kind of prestige factor, a marker of closed groups"), they can save language resources by intensifying the function of communication (cf "youth's speech becomes in other words, new words of Anglo-American origin contain, as a rule, an evaluative component of the relationship to the person, object or phenomenon called ") [9, p. 176-177]. Modern youth jargon has a significant number of units representing external borrowing. Many of them are Anglo-Americanisms and are widely represented both in spoken language and in written texts of Internet sources reflecting the lively speech of young people. These units have a different degree of mastery of the Russian language and lexicographic practice. Examples of such units are lexemes: fake [eng. fake] - "fake, falsification, forgery, deceit"; clubber clubber <club - club] - jarg. club regular; a lover to spend free time in night clubs [4, p. 195]; Trouble (Trouble) trouble - 1 "1. pier Failure, trouble; a difficult problem. Longing, depression. 3. comp. Computer malfunction; unpleasant problem associated with the operation of the computer [.: 12, p. 323]; encoder coder] - jargon. Programmer, specialist in the field of coding - writing computer programs in any programming language according to the given parameters [4, p. 200], lamer <lame - weak, backward, unconvincing, lame] - jarg., disapproving. Inexperienced, but considering himself sufficiently knowledgeable in computers, the user; a person starting to learn how to work on a computer [4, p. 223], Crazy] - jargon. Crazy || About a man acting like a madman; about a mentally unbalanced person [4, p. 218]; price [eng. price] - "price"; mix] - "party", fighting game fight, fighting] - "showdown, fight"; random] - "at random, randomly"; update [eng. update] - "update"; ban] - "prohibition for the user to send messages"; copy-paste, copy-paste [eng. copypaste]; nickname, nick] - "nickname, nickname"; troll] - "anonymous internet provocateur"; trolling (fishing for spinners)] - "posting provocative messages in order to cause conflicts between participants", etc. The lexico-phraseological system of youth jargon is currently expanding due to the inclusion of a large number of internal borrowings, mainly from other jargons. Researchers note the fact that due to the fact that modern society as a social stratum is a deeply differentiated formation, a significant number of social groups are distinguished in its composition, the most diverse criteria are used to differentiate them, among which the most significant are professional affiliation, hobbies and interests, addictions and bad habits, gender, material wealth, etc. All this entails the emergence of specific sociolects that reflect the speech characteristics of a particular social group. Modern researchers are attempting to analyze the linguistic phenomenon of the existence and functioning of sub-jargons in the Russian national language. Nowadays, Russian linguistics has gained experience in describing the jargon of politicians and journalists, the jargon of drug addicts, the jargon of computer game lovers and developers, the jargon of Internet users, the jargon of various modern subcultures, as well as school, cadet, student, soldier, military, sports, computer, thieves, criminal, thieves and other jargons (see the works of Y. I. Zdorovets, E. S. Litvinova, E. E. Topilskaya, M. Shakiryanova, M. A. Kropacheva, K. V. Akhramenko, A. A Elistratova, N. A. Vinogradova, B. L. Boyko, M. B. Bakhtina, S. N. Mikhailova and others). In our opinion, youth jargon, the number of carriers of which exceeds the number of carriers of other sociolects, represents the basic part of interjargon, i.e. jargon, known to all native speakers of the Russian language. Youth jargon, followed by interjargon, is formed on the border of various jargons; at present, in the mass consciousness, it has significantly weakened ties with the primary spheres of use, but has not lost its stylistically reduced labeling. As the study shows, in modern youth jargon, borrowings from almost all jargons are recorded, the carriers of which belong to the age group indicated by the concept of "youth." From computer jargon: iron in the meaning of "computer", mother / mother - "motherboard", upgrade -"update or improve something", hang - "get into an unresponsive state (used to indicate) computer, operating system or some kind of program) ", Windows -" MS Windows operating system ", demo -" a small program (about 1-300 KB), the main feature of which is the construction of a plot video line created in real time by a computer, according to the principle computer games ", firewood -" drivers ", gray assembly -" a computer assembled at one of the nameless factories around the world, usually from components of the same unknown origin", etc. From the jargon of Internet users closely associated with computer jargon: LOL / LOL (Lot Of Laugh) - "very funny, I am dying with laughter", emoticon -"(from the English. Smile - smile) - a combination of different punctuation marks or letters, denoting

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mood ", login -" log into the system under a specific username ", photo-toad (from the name of the raster graphic editor Adobe Photoshop) -" fake photo taken using editing or overlaying graphic effects ", PM / fox -" private messages ", avatar , avatar - «the picture that users Tel uses as <person> on network resources for communication, for example in the forums "; zafrendit "(from the English friend - friend) - add to friends (that is, provide increased access rights to personal resources) on a social network, in particular in 5K5K"; off top - "a message whose meaning does not relate to the topic of the issue under discussion", etc. In some cases, in the process of transition of verbal units into youth jargon, the composition of the family expands. For example: sausage in argo has a value of "only 3 liters. units h. about pleasure, pleasure received from smth. "[5], and in youth jargon -

- 1. To cause somatic disorders due to drug intoxication.
- 2. Have fun, dance.
- 3. Provide a somatic manifestation of strong nervous tension, violent experience; space to pound. To upset, cause suffering [11].

2. CONCLUSION

In addition, the borrowing process affects, as a rule, only one unit, other related words, in the semantic relation associated with this word, in most cases do not go into a new sphere of use. Wed in this regard, analyzed in the work of E.A. A cicatricial example that demonstrates the selectivity of the verbal signs of one word-building nest: the verb drench (corner, kill) was borrowed by youth slang in the meaning of "beat, beat", but the same root words mokruha (murder) and mokrushnik (killer) modern youth in their speech does not use [10, p. 23]. Thus, as the study showed, the jargon vocabulary that exists in the lively communication of youth is a very heterogeneous structure of lexical and phraseological units, in which a special place belongs to external and internal borrowings, the analysis of which is necessary for a detailed description of the specific features of such a unique language phenomenon as youth jargon.

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